TO CLOSE-BUYERS FOR CASH.—We have a surjection of the following styles of Goods, and are disposed to make a single meeting super them to reduce our stock:

Hamilton Brown Canton Flamela.

Amoskeag A. Brown Caston Flamela.

Amoskeag B. Brown Caston Flamela.

Pepperell Caston Flamela.

Mattawan Caston Flamela.

Shepard Canton Flamela.

Shepard Canton Flamela.

14 Coburs and 64 Alpaceas and Mohair.

White Dumet Flamela low priced.

MOULTON, PLIMPTON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Importers and Jobberg.

Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 12 Yesey and 6 Barcley et., directly year of the stor House Nos. 12 Yeavey and 6 Barciay et., directly rear of the stor Horses.

WONDERFUL, IF SO.—The Fall Style of Gent. men's
Hate, sold for e. and 4, by RAFFRINTY & LEASE, are the perfection
of elegance. The Darmerr.oxype likeness of each contomer, which is
inserted in his at without additional charge, is a goal con-misero
in indicating one's own hat. No. 5. Chathannet. opposits Chambers-et. and on the corne of Chethans and Pear-star.

SILKS! SILKS!-The Ladies will find the most magnificent Silks, Brecade, Plaid, Plaid, Striped, &c. a Lie city, at Birromoco, & Landers, racks, No. 53 Breadway, where also they creases the most elegant Francis Martinors, Fastlean Plaid, Long and Square S awis, and in fact all kinds of Dry Goods. They are selling the beat is and of Kid Glowes at 50 cents per pair.

Re beat) had of Rid Gloves at 50 cents per pair.

\$100,000 worth new Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Siks, Plaids, Shewla Mericora, Paramettas, Velveta Cashwers, Delaires &c. G. M. Boothes, No. 21 Grandes, corner of Orchard, takes the method to inform his friends that he is now propared to other to the Ladds of this city and vicinity, and to the public in general, the whole of his entire stock of vial and Winner Dress Goods, jest imported and selected expressive for his canabilations, from the great London and Parisian markets, comprising the newest designs and patterns, and richeau colorings ever offered he fore in New York. The whole stock will now be offered as one of the choicest selections of Dry Upode to be found in this city, and unsurpassed in beauty, style and cheepnass.

Peaced in beauty, style and chespness.

If you ask why the retail prices of Fashionable Clothing at Union II all, earner of Falton and Nassa-sta, are twenty per cent under the trade mark we reply, because Roofins & Co. doing the largest betters in the city, can afford to do it at a low rate

Rome was not built in a day: nor was the magnificent marble store, at No. 122 Faltoned, near Nassan, where may be procured every variety of garments for gentlement's wear. " from grave to say, from lively to severe," at very low price and of superior quality, of the Sairm Smortlant.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY-FAMILIES SUP E. Ray, No. 100 Bowery, invites the attention o following approved at rea, of the best quality, and

families to the following approved at rea, of the son quarryoffered at the lowest marks prices, and Merino, Silk, and Cotton,
without slowers, ball and foll slower.

Misses' and Infants' Merino Vests, without, and half slowers.
Men's white and gray Merino Shirts and Dowers: Domestic and
Scotch Weelen Shirts and Dowers: Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
Boys' Marino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
Boys' Marino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.
Hose and Half
Hollewy-American English. Scotch, and German Hose and Half
N. B.—All goods shown cheeffully, represented fairly, and subnited to the purchaser's unbiased jungment, at a small advance on
he original code. be original cost.

Jan. E. Ray, Importer and Munufacturer, No. 108 Bowery.

JAMES E. RAY, No 108 Bowery, Importer and All goods shown cheerfully, represented farly, offered at a small dystice on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers unioned approval. Wholesale and retail.

MERINO UNDER-VESTS, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN

recall cost, buy at

No. 164 BOWERY.

There may be found a complete assortment of the calcheated Threethreaded Cader-Garments, so necessary for protection and comfort
at this seems. Over them a trial.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hoslers The Excelsior Shirt Store, at No. 302 Grand-st., ear Alles, is one of the best places for a gentleman to fit simelf out with Shirts and Winter Under-Clothing, because he has large stock from which to select, and he can buy at very low wice. Remember No. 302 Grand at

EIGHT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOMS! GHT SPACIOUS SALES-ROOM
Tremendous Bargains in Carpetal
At Huran Arbenson's
No. 20 Bowery!
Immense Assortment:
Auminster, Turkey, Persia!
Velvet, Mosaic and Brussels!
Three Ply and Ingrain Carpets!
Mosaic Roos and Table Govers!
Gold Window Shades!
Floor Oil Cloths it of yards wide!
y and Impease Carpetal

Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, from the mills of Carbart & Nye, manufactured for itrat-class trade, and superior to any goods made in this country, for sale, at wholesale and retail, by GEO E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Petri-st, opposite William-st.

CARPETS.—W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Penri-st., have received their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Tapestry 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets of the most celebrated English makers. Their stock is complete, and the prices of best Velvet from 12: to 16; Tapestry 8), best do. 11 per yard. Oil Cioths and all other goods equally low, 50 per cent. less than any house that does not impure their

CHEAP CARPETING .- J. M. GILLESPIE, No. 111 Bowery, is now prepared to show his usual variety of Carpetinz. Giothe Druggets, Rugs, Mais, Wincow Shades, &c., Ac. There is place in the city where greater indocements to perchasers are fored. Our motto is quick sales and small profits.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Pearl-st, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Styles, comprising a complete and desirable assortment of rich Velvet, Tapestry, Hussels, Three-ply and Ingrein Carpetings. Also, a choice stock of English and American Oil Cloths from 2 to 25 feet wide, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, all of which they are offering at prices that CARPETINGS.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379

Breadway, have received and are now opening their fall style of r and elegant Carpetings, imported expressly for city trads, consist of rich. Bouvaise? Carpet, (in one entire carpet, Medalion, Com-rud Landscape Border, surpassing any opticate or in this country Medalion Velvet, Moquet, Asminister Espectry and Hensels Carpet and all grades of cheaper Carpeting, usually found in Carpet Sec-Also, Olf Colubs, in great variety, for sale on the most liberal ter-BOUDOIR PJANOS .- These beautiful Pianos are ad

mirably adapted for small rooms. Colland & Colland, chave hitherto carried the palm, but Gilbert's Bondois equal if not superior, to them.
No. 335 Broadway, the great Piano and Muric Establi FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish

MELOPEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons are tuned in the equal temperament—the larmony is as good in the remote keys as it is in the common—the only Melodeons to tuned and are unquestionably the best. To said some parties monthly payments taken.

HORACE WATERS (Sole Agent), No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.- I perpetre that Elies Howe, Jr., is salvertising himself as patentee of the Original Sowing Machine, and chanding that all who are machine having a needle or needles with an eye near the point are responsible to him. These statements I contradict. Howe was not even the retired bacteries. John J. Greenowsh and Gourge B. Cochine. ble to him. These statements I contradict. Howe was not even the original patientee. John J. Greenough and Gorge R. Corina, each had a patient on a Sewing Machine before flowe obtained his parent, eath recorded of the Patent Office show. Howe was not the original and first inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patient. He did not inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patient. He did not invent the needle with the eye near the point. He was not the original inventor of the combination of the eye-pointed needle and the shattle, making the biterlocks sixth with two threads, now in common use. These things which form the executed lates of all Sewing Machiners when were word and extrusively exhibited, both in New York and Dalimore more than 10 years before Howe's patient was granted.

By hw no other person than myself could, or can have a walld patient spot the eye-pointed needle and shuttle, or any commission of them. The proof of these facts is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measure, as soon as adverse circumstance would permit.

SEWING MACHINES-NEW-YORK AGAINST MASSA

DEWING MACHINES.—All persons making welling or using Sewir. Machines having a section of control of the point, are been the reasons as section of control of the point are been the reasons of the person of the per SEWING MACHINES.-All persons making selling

SEWING MACHINES-GROVER, BAKER & Co.-This machine is now justly the most appropriate and government exists between it and any other person. Offices No 94 Chamberson, New-York; Haymored equate, floaten; No 42 Sectional of A., Phile-

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE contains the chemical ingredients with which the greatest of all chamistres.

Nature, imparts a black or known into to the hair. It has no smell, contains no lime or assale, and produces the change ore you can count allowand. Made, sold and applied privately at Chitranesies, No. 6 Actor-Rouse.

The choicest extracts of the Flowery Kingdom The choicest extracts of the Flowery Kingdom have lest their flagmace to Davis's Ryperion. It is the most forcast and agreeable, as well as the nost disched and ashidary preparation for the Hair them. Proc 25 contains to bottle. Davis's naive well defectively restore gray hair to its original color. This is done upon natural reflucible, by calling into action the natural coloring substance of the fail. Phys. 50 centage to bottle. For sale at the principal deput. Sold by Will, Davis, No. 33 Lindbowst, our door from termad, to whem all ords re-should be addressed. Also, for sale by Ring. No. 38 Procedurery Clerkener & Co. No. 31 Received and No. 67 Ribeau. Orden, No. 137 Bowery, and by druggests and performer spectrally.

COME OUT OF YOUR HOLES.—By using that wonderful Cost age Expunsion aron, that is taking the plane of all other
preparations for the ambiliation of rata indee, ecceptroches, ants,
ground mice, moles, &c., the rate do not die in their holes, but come
out and died, leaving no etench. The Externionary is said, wholesaid
and retail, at No. 4th Broadway.

LYON'S celebrated

dedicate Ac. would do well to call at M. William's old seenhaled warerooms, No. 180 Chathamest, corner of Mulberroes, where any be found the largest assertate in carried a line in the corner of mulberroes.

TREES AND PLANTS.-PARSONS & Co., Flushing near New-York, oder for sale a large assertment of Fruit Times for the orchard and gardens sure Ornamental Times and Shrebs for the avenue, have and construy. Roses for the phasors grounds; with Graje Vines and Exotic Plants for groundsons culture.

EXPLANATION TO THE PUBLIC .- CARROLL ExPLANATION TO THE FURLY.—CARROLL.
HUTCHISSON deem is expedient to inform the public of the additimade to their basiness of Diamonds, Workless, Josseity, Silver at
Flated Ware, which they are inclined to examine, winter fear
ment will be necessity of a purchase. In the Fanny Goods Deparment will be found a richer selection of mehicules families, purchaintly adapted for Holday, Wedding and Philogena puscesse epresented to the public. U. & H. & increased institutes of unpiral acforeign agents, of refuel tastes and judgment, guarantoes the pubaxive facilities for puchesing.

Carroll & Hutchimon respectfully offer their thanks to the public
and their friends for this liberal patterns; a histories because of
both, and C. & H. assure the sublic no attention shall be found with
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WEST FLOSHING LOTS-GREAT SALES .-- It will be en that ALPERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (fineder) and seen that Al-PERT H. NYCOLAY WILL sell THIS DAY (Transfay) and TC-SORROW (Wednesday) Oct. 11 and 12 at 11 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 50 splendid VIIIs Sizes, including a Cottage, at West Flushing—These lots are large, being from \$2 to 62 feet front and rear, by 100 to 2.5 feet in depth, and are situated on both sides of the New-York and Finaling Railroad, near its Dept. The convenience of access to this property, the shundance of the pure spr., grater, and its hearty of location are attracting thiltier a large and respectable class seeking choice and convenient places of rasidence. Over 200 lots have already been sold for the purpose of immediate majorement. Fine passags tickets to and from West Inshing, by the steamboats—Enoch Dean" and "Island Chy" leaving Feek slip and Folion Market-slip at 39 o'c lock A. M., with maps &c., can be and Folion Market-slip at 55 o'c ock A. M., with maps &c., can be had of Banges & Elliott, Mo. 45 Nassan-2, J. C. Saunders, No. 3 Nassan-st., A. H. Nicolay, No. 46 Wallet, or of the Aponta on

NE PLUS ULTRA PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s elebrated Piacow, with from Frances and Gircular Scales, are we nowledged to be the Let in the world. Horact Warras (Sole Agent), No. 233 Frontwar. PIANO-FORTES. — For the best and c capest Pianos, all where reuts and other expenses are low. Twelve second hand Planos, from \$25 to \$100. Also Gilberty, Nunn's Harrison's and other best makers Pianos, from \$100 to \$275, warranted. No. 34 real close-st. near Bowery.

DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., receives his patients from 9 to 4 eleick, daily, at his office, No. 502 Broadway, where can be propored his "Treathe on the Eye," price 50 cents. Artificial Eyes inserted without the sightiest pain, which more exactly like the satural eye, and resemble it in color and expression.

THE CANVASS IN NOVEMBER.—
In the cauvair of year heds,
In the cauvair of year heds,
In the likeing boo,
Hed-bean hide their raced brade
When falls November's deve,
Rout's en on from which the like's
(to accomplish white you must be, known's Magnetic Powder, No.
426 Biosaway, which no house keeper should lark)
And wake the "orbiters" rue.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

FOR Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of arren's Chrystersonaux. This wonderful preparation are like clearer spon the halt, caseing it to good when everything clear like did. One application will prevent its falling out. Try it. Price, it can be be be been a bottle. Sold every where. Frincipal depot diameter's action that Dressing Salows, So. 43 Directodway.

Let "Will be Come," "Little Katy's Dying Bed," he inest song of the day, by Wetmare, "Deal gently with the lother lean" a heartiful halled, and "Recellections of Childhood " or published by T. S. Eggar, 207 Broadway, Agent for Hallet, Daa & Co's, Piance, the best in the world.

DELICIOUS COFFEE MADE IN ONE MINUTE. - AL-DERIVIDES COFFEE MADE IN ONE MINUTE.—ALDES'S PREPARED CHEAN COFFEE.—With one temporal of this
strike any person can make a cup of fine flavored, clarified Coffee,
(sweetened and ciemned, in one mission by simply adding boiling
water, equal to the best Coffee made. Put-pit none pound jaraend warranted to retain its strength and flavor for years. Sold by
ALDER & Co. Proprietors, No. 348 Broadway, Also by T. Hope &
Co. corner of Chambers-st. and Coffees-piace: C. Drigg, No. 631
Broadway; W. S. Corwin, No. 689 Broadway, and Geery's, No. 715
Broadway;

THOMAS BAKER'S NEW SONGS .- Guardian Spir-

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of enonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inerriton must be authoritosted by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his poof faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Paris Agency for The Tribune. Mr. ETOURNEAU, Rue St. Marc. No. 30, is the only Agent in aris authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for The

London Agency for The Tribune. ios. 19 and 21 Catherine et., Strand, is authorized to ions and advertisements for. The Tribune in London.

The Tribune for Enrope.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents. The America sails from Hoston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

The Humboldt is now due. It is thought that she was detained at Havre, owing to low tides, beyond the time appointed for her departure; and her owners, consequently, do not satisfipate her arrival here before Wednesday or Thursday next.

There is a rumor in Washington of a probable collision between the Creek Indians and the U.S. Marshal, but it is hardly probable.

The appointment of John Y. Mason of Virginia as Minister to France was to be officially announced in Washington this morning.

Providence suffered severely from fire yesterday morning, and in addition to the loss of property sustained some moral damage by reason of several fights among the firemen.

The Whig Elections for Delegates to the Judicial. Senatorial, Assembly and Charter Nominating Conventions will be held this day from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M. The Democratic (Soft) Elections for the same purpose come off from 5 to 7 P. M.

A resolution by Ald. Peck, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances in the Board of Aldermen last evening, to report an ordinance as early as possible, fixing the rate of speed at which cars shall be drawn on the Hudson River Railroad, between Chambers and 31st-sts, and to decide upon a proper fine for the violation of such law. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the action of the Common Council in increasing the salary of the Scrivener at the Tombs. from \$800 to \$1.250. His Honor considers \$450 rather too great a rise. There was some further action in regard to Jones's Wood Park. Ald. Tiemann had a resolution adopted, to authorize the Mayor and Controller to employ proper counsel to have the subject matter of opening the Fark delayed until application can be made to the next Legislature for the amendment or repeul of the law taking the said ground for said Park. 6 superi was excelled from the other Board speaking signly of the unseer in which the Health Wardens have performed their duty for the past sesson, and in favor of increasing their salaries from \$600 to \$750 per again. This report was referred to a Committee who will probably sanction this measure. Ald. Tiemann had the Cattle ordinance taken from the table and referred back to the Committee for the purpose he remarked, of amending it so as to prohibit the driving of cattle through the streets on Sundays. This mation was readily seconded by Ald. Cornell, and of course the document will remain with the Committee. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made for the November election, the former sum, appropriated in Decem ber last, having been exhausted in paying bills incurred Ly the Charter Election in June. A report from the Controller stated that the expenditures incident to the Charter Election amounted to \$14,512 23.

The Board of Assistants moved to amend the ordinance regulating public cartmen so as to permit an additional charge of five cents per load. This is very proper, and we think no one would have had just cause of complaint, if the mark had been ten instead of five cents. The carmen of this City work hard for their

THE MEN FOR REFORM CANDIDATES.

There are indications that the reform of the City Government is to be made a reality at the approaching election. Associations are being organized in various Wards for the purpose of completing the good work. and with an adequate sense of duty and a proper effort on the part of those who desire reform, we may hope to reduce the proportion of peculators and thieres in gestions on that head.

trade. The City has been cursed with such rulers long unfortunate, or administering to the wants of the hallenough. We need men who will administer the affairs gent and distressed! Who indeed knows anything of the Corporation for the interest of the people exclusionable; about it, except as an irresponsible political numbring sively, and with perfect indifference as to the effect this | What are the Constitution. Rules and By Laws of this or that measure may have on the reelection of Gen. Corporation is known only to the initiated. Whether Pierce, or the success of the Whig State Ticket. With they are consistent with the constitution and have of this State or National politics our City Covernment has no State and of the United States, whether the Sectors dayes there are subject simply to the laws of the call to medale; to them it should mover pay the least | devotes the resources in any degree, to the herecotent | reals. They are smeanable to punish ment just as are

attention. We want clean streets; a good police; efficient and careful management of the public property: honest contracts rigidly enforced; no plunder of the Treasury, and reasonable taxation. These things have nothing to do with the triumph of Whigs. Democrats, or Free Soilers, here or elsewhere : and we need men who will resolutely carry this doctrine into practice, and diverce the nunicipality of New-York from its long standing and most permicious dependence on party politics. Let us then, have candidates, who, in office, will leave partisonship out of view, and act solely for the welfare of the City.

II. We need men of capacity and firmness as well as honesty. The concerns of the City are extensive and important, and talent and judgment are no less requisite than integrity, in order to manage them properly It is not only necessary that Aldermen and Councilmen should be above stealing and taking bribes themselves. that they should be shrewd and watchful enough to prevent robbery and bribery in others, but that they bould have sufficient intelligence and enterprise to understand and meet the wants of this metropolis. High character and business ability should be the qualities chiefly sought for in candidates. It is true that the most competent men will in many cases find it somewhat difficult to devote the necessary time and labor to the duties of office; but we urge all such to make the sacrifice. They will find it chesper in the end than the present state of things.

III. The Councilmen should not in any respect be nferior to the members of the other Board, and candidates of equal capacity should be nominated for both. This is a point to which careful attention should be given. It is to the larger body that the ruffians and rascals of the City will attempt to send their representatives. The post of Alderman they look upon as rather beyond their control, and too high for their ambition; but into the more numerous Board they mean to smuggle or force their chicks and friends. The only way utterly to defeat them is to choose no other candidates than men of the highest standing. If second rate persons are deemed good enough for nomination to this Board, we may depend on meeting there the heroes of the dram-shops and gambling-houses. In some way or other they will get nominated and elected. though to do so they must pretend to be the best friends of Reform. But if the party of honesty and order put up the very best men as candidates, men whose names inspire confidence and command respect. they will certainly be elected in most of the Wards. This alone can render the Reform movement immedistely and thoroughly successful.

It is greatly to be hoped that the present crisis may result in a lasting improvement in the administration of the City. It would seem that the people of New-York must have had experience enough of the cousequences of neglecting their public business to render them careful to attend to it for the future. Because the best men in New-York have shirked their duty, and resigned the government to the worst, we have seen the City Hall made the theater of bribery, corruption, robbery and dishonesty without end. We have suffered the disgrace of having the official representatives of the second commercial City in the world make merchandize of their votes and traffic in their own dishonor. And we are now taxed almost beyond endurance in order to enrich villains who have been henored by election to office, and to provide their parasites and accomplices with the means of luxury and fast living. To this depth of degradation we should never have been brought had the mass of respectable citizens not been too much absorbed in their private affairs to give due attention to the annual election of City Officers. Now they are roused to the necessity of Reform, and we trust will thoroughly accomplish what they have begun. But we warn them that in spite of the excellent safeguards of the amended charter, they must not think themselves absolved by the present spasmodic performance of their duty. It will not suffice for them to assume the conduct of affairs unless they keep streamonsly what they now take into their hands. If eternal vigilance is the price of liberty in the State, much more is it the sole condition of pure and upright government in this City. Such vigilance has not yet been known in New-York. And in removing the results of past indifference and neglect, let all honest electors make new vows of fidelity to their duty, and then see that these vows are not forgotten.

For a period of more than forty years, Tammany Hall has exercised a controlling influence in the political affairs of this State and of the nation. Few persons, of the present generation know anything respecting the origin and history of this Society, which, for this long period of time, has wielded a power more constant in its effects and more extensive in its operations on the political combinations of our people, than that of any other private association or organization of men in the

It is an extraordinary circumstance in our history that an associations incorporated by law, exclusively for purposes of benevolence and charity, should, so entirely, have perverted the objects for which it was created that very few persons, now on the stage of action, except those who may have a taste for antiquarian research, even suspect its real origin. It may, we think, be confidently alleged that no other instance has occurred, in the history of the State or nation, where an incorporated company has so departed, in practice, from fulfilling or promoting the purposes for which it was created, as has happened in the case

of the Tammany Society. In the year 1805, William Mooney and others precented to the Legislature of the State a petition, setting forth that for several years they had been assoclassed " for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of the association, their widows and crylings, and others who might be found proper objets of their charity," and praying that the associates might be incorporated, in order to enable them more fully to accomplish the benevolent purposes for which they were combined. To this benevolent and charitade appeal the Legislature responded by granting the petitioners a charter of incorporation. This charter, in its terms, is one of the most simple of all that are to te found in our statute books. It consists of a preamble and two sections only. The preamble recites the application of William Moeney and others as above stated, and the first section of the act gives to the petitioners corporate powers. "for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benezoleni purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed." For this purpose the corporation is authorized, among other things, to hold real and personal property, " proceded the clear yearly value of such real and personal estates shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars." The second section is devoted to declaring "the act to be a public act, and ordering that the same be construed in all courts and places, beniguly and facorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended." Such was the origin of "The Socia ety of Tammenty, or Columbian Order, in the City of New-York." Tammany Hall and the political orgies enacted there, are the only visible illustrations of the manner in which this corporation fulfills the purpose of eru ingenuity would rush to fill up the vacuum with the Municipal Legislature into a very insignificant and | the Legislature in granting their charter. For who has harmless minority. As the first thing now to be done ever heard of the Society of Tammany, among the mais to propose suitable candidatest we offer a few sug- by institutions which, by their acts of charity and beneficence, do honor to the city of New-York! Who has ever I. They should not be politicians and party men by beard of its labors in relieving the necessities of the

purpose of affording relief to the suffering-whether the clear yearly value of their real and personal estate exceeds the sum of five thousand dollars." are questions respecting which the public have no ordinary means of ascertaining the truth. They are questions however, which are worthy of attention, and to which there ought to be some way of procuring a for the most part, and expiated by the whip : now they precise reply. Certainly the Society is amenable to judicial process, and can be arraigned and dissolved for potisms. In Russia and Turkey we do not hear of having violated its Charter. We commend the subject to the attention of those whose duty it is to investigate and remove public nuisances. There is none whose removal is more to be desired, as more pestiferous stronghold of political vice and corruption. It ought to be broken down not only because its orgies are prejudicial to good morals, but because it has exercised and still claims a control over the affairs of the country which is hostile to the cause of true democ racy and to the independence of republican action. There should be no such center of authority and orthodoxy among a people whose spirit and system are these of individual freedom and private judgment. It is true that the work of dissolving all the old political parties is going rapidly forward, and that the Tammany Society will be stripped of its power in the new state of things, but it would facilitate and hasten the movement if it could sooner be brought to a close. It is quite possible that this may be done, and whoever will undertake and accomplish the duty will deserve well of the

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A revolution has been undertaken at the Sandwich Islands, but we see no reason to expect that it will have serious results. It is directed immediately against Dr. Judd, the Minister of Finance, and Mr. Armstrong. the Minister of Public Instruction, but its ulterior aim reaches much farther. Those officials are intelligent. industrious, efficient, and, as far as we are able to judge at this distance, conscientious men; but Dr. Judd, especially, is not conciliating in his manners, and has necordingly made enemies. The latter, who are chiefly Americans and Frenchmen, have taken advantage of the ravages of the small pox in the Islands to get up an excitement, and to petition the King for the dismissal of the two obnoxious ministers on the ground that they have failed to take the necessary means to prevent and check the disease, and that its fatality is their crime. This allegation is a mere pretense, without grounds to support it; but it is maintained by a number of active men, whose private motives may be gathered from the letter of our correspondent in another column, and on its face seems to promise a good deal of trouble to the government. We learn, however, that this attack of the American residents is to be repelled from an unexpected quarter. The Englishmen on the islands came up to the defense of the ministry with great unanimity. We suppose they will be able to counteract the influence and intrigues of the Americans, and relieve the King from the embarrassment which would be likely to cusue from either refusing or granting the prayer of the mal-

The real object of the latter is evidently not so much to change the Ministry as to excite a feeling of hostility to the King's Government, to prolong the agitation, and finally, by means of aid expected from California, to turn the natives entirely out of power, set up the Republican system, and add a new State to the American Union. We do not, however, see any signs of such aid being sent them. The mass of people in California, though adventurous enough in all conscience, are too busy to become active filibusteros; we judge that the Order of the Lone Star has few adherents among the gold-diggers; and above all they can find at their own doors more attractive enterprizes to engage in than the revolutionizing of those remote islands. It is then safe to conclude that nothing will be accomplished by the present conspirators, and that his Royal Majesty Kamalannaha III. will continue to wear the crown and sway the sceptre for some time to come.

But it is manifest that a Government so feeble as to depend on such accidents for relief from danger of revolution, cannot hold a very long lease of life. The natives daily diminish and the white population increases, the American element being most numerous and powerful. The centrol of affairs is already much in the hands of Americans: the very ministers against whom this outcry is set up are natives of the United States; and American laws and usages serve as the model for the kingdom. Under these circumstances a revolution would be a great error, and a filibuster invasion a great wrong. There is no just cause of complaint against the existing government and constitution. They meet the wants of the present state of seciety, and nothing more can be demanded. The islanders are the rightful occupants and owners of the country, and violently to dispossess them would be a hideous crime. Let nature and the regular course of things proceed undisturbed. Hereafter, when the relations are changed, and the majority of citizens are civilized Americans and Europeans by birth, it will be proper for them to say what sert of government they will have, and to seek admittance to the American Union if they desire it. But to get thus prematurely for that end, is to hinder not accelerate its attainment. The fruit will fall when it is ripe, but he who strives to plack it when green does nothing in succeeding but effectually prevent its ripening at all.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

A staple argument of the chivalric uphelders of negro Slavery, is to point to the condition of the Jamaica blacks. We are told that the liberation of the slaves there has proved a total failure, that they are werse off than ever, that their condition is pitiable, and that the interests of the island are ruleed. After all, if it could be fairly proved that in their present state of transition, owing to emancipation, there was a clear declension in their morals and happiness, such as is asserted to exist, it would prove nothing in favor of human bendage. We have yet to learn that because a man's labor produces more under the lash than without it, he should be lashed, or that his morals would be improved by buying and selling him. We are far from believing that any idle Southern gentlemen a wong us, who bexuriate in fashionable life either at home or abroad. should be put into the factory or the field, and made to work ander the blows of the overseer's whip, although their annual wages would amount to millions. We believe in the higher law. We believe that no man has a right to profit by the weakness, ignorance or poverty of his neighbor, and enslave him therefor. We scout and contemn accordingly, the logic which tells us that the regroes of Jamaica produced so many hogsheads of sugar under the lash, and that now they produce so many less. If we cannot have sugar without Slavery, let us do without sugar. Segar is sweet, but freedom is sweeter. But it is a falsehood to essert that we cannot have sugar without Slavery. France now produces annually seventy millions pounds weight of Beet Sagar, the result of free labor, and the quantity is steadily in creasing and the price coming down. If the pandemonium of sugar plantations were abolished, our North rugar made from beets, or some other substance, and the ingenuities and economies produced by free labor would soon compensate for the superior succharine expression of the cane. So too if cotton were annihilated. Northern experiments on flax would give us a substitute. The idea that man must be held in bondage on secount of considerations of commerce is worthy of
Judas Iceariot—worse in fact, for he had the good taste
to hang himse if after the commission of his crime.

We are led to these remarks from an examination of
the secoul workings of emancipation in Jamesics. The

Circles A.—I.S. Scenator Johnson is elected Governor.

The Congressional result, so far as ascertained, stands:
1. James L. Seward.
4. W. B. W. Bont.
2. Alfred H. Colquitt.
3. Alexa der H. Siephens.
No returns from the Vth or VIIth Districts of a definite character. Toulmin, however, was ahead in the
Vth District and Rees in the VIIth District. In some

he whites and no more. Of course, whatever erimes they commit are not punished by thirty-nine lashes privately on the piantation, but they are brought to trial publicly and legally. It is true there oppear more crimes than formerly, because under the slave system these were private matters are all patent. The same thing obtains under all descrimes to any extent, because there are no public newspapers worth speaking of: but as we travel from the East to the West, and finally arrive on our shores, we find some two thousand newspapers, vivified by the magical telegraph. illuminating every dark hole where wrong is committed-even on our slave plantations to some degree. It is folly, therefore, for the defenders of the huge evil of slavery, to hold up Jamaica as an evidence of the indiscretion of striking off the chains of slaves because of the increased crime which has ensued upon such emancipation. When we can tell exactly what was the crime before emancipation took place, we shall be enabled to know really the decleusion of morals assumed to have taken place. What we do know of slavery is, that theft is common to those in bendage, as they are wanting in personal responsibility and dignity. John Randolph reported that he never knew an honest slave, except Juba; and we opine that saintly Uncle Toms are the exception, and not the rule.

The Kingston Journal utterly denies the failure of emancipation in that island, and we hardly need say that such local authority is valuable. It says from the example around it. Americans need not be alarmed at freeing their negroes, lest such a step should be followed by a revolt of the liberated. No mighty change says The Kingston Journal, was ever known to have taken place, so peaceably as the emancipation in that island; and it adds, that a very large number of those who were themselves owned in 1834, are now, in 1853, and have for some time been the owners of landed property, some of them to, comparatively, a considerable

According to the same excellent and conclusive au therity on this subject, deprayed negroes exist in Jamaica in abundance: for blacks form the greater portion of the population, just as in countries were whites predominate, white criminals abound. But it asserts roundly, and challenges contradiction, that in the short period of fifteen years, the race has improved-not only improved, but progressed beyond what might have been readily anticipated. "On the whole," continues our authority, "if the example of the experiment, as it is called in Jamaica, is to be invoked the Americans have not the shadow of an excuse for continuing slavery in their Southern States for twelve months longer."

What say our Southern papers to this? What says the Cotton press. Will they favor us with an answer. We seek the truth in this weighty question, and not the mere triumph of argument.

THE HUNGARIAN REGALIA.

The official Temester Zeitung gives a particular account of the recent discovery of the royal insignia of Hungary, from which we draw the following sketch for the readers of The Tribune :

"It was fully shown at the outset, by Auditor T. von Karger, that Kessuth first took the insignia to Alt Orsova, but being unable, with any due degree of security, to conbut being unable, with any due degree of security, to conceal them there, he took them to the Hercules Baths at Mehadia. Finding, however, still less opportunity to hide them there, he returned forthwith to Alt-Ocsova, placed them in the house of a certain George Theodor, and finally, by the assistance of trustworthy persons, forwarded them at night across the Cserna toward the Wallachian boundary, on horses bought for the purpose. It was also rendered certain that companious of Kossuth had pur chased on the same day, at Alt-Orsova, tools for digging, and had at night left for the Czerna. The winter on the lower Denube having come on very early, and covered the earth with snow a foot in depth, no search could be made for some months in the ground about Alt Orsova, and when, in April, 1850, the snow and ice melted, all traces of any excavation had disappeared, and further research in this quarter was prevented, and the attention of those engaged in it turned to another part of the kingdom, by the shrewdness of the Kossuth party who secretly removed the private/marks and signals to a different place.

Early less spring Karger was ordered to devote him self to the task of seeking the chest in which the insignia was deposited. He started on the principle that the secret could have been imparted to but few persons in order to attain to any degree of security, and that they must have chosen some point, which could be easily found again by them or by their messengers, even upon the layse of years; and further that the place of cancealment must be beyond that river—a region affording but few places suited to their object. Although a pretty thorough knowledge of the surface of this territory had been gained previously, a most thorough and careful examination was once more begun. This lasted several months in all weathers, and even throughout the clear moonlight nights of July and August. Every upturned clod, every bush, tree, broken branch, stone, rut or scratch in the earth was noted, the same spots were passed over an ceal them there, he took them to the Hercules Baths at

turned cled, every bush, tree, broken branch, stone, rut or scratch in the earth was noted, the same spots were passed over sund over again by those engaged in the search, sometimes in one direction, sometimes in another, now leaving the spot in despair of finding the clue, and yet, as if called back by some higher power—says the Austrian writer—returning again to its search. The result of all this research was the conviction, that the tokens of the place of concealment must be found in some peculiar conformation of the earth or hills, or is some peculiar reso or trees.

"Kayer concluded finally that the desired sign must be sought among the trees. Now began snew a careful examination of the entire wooded district, and at last in a solitory spot almost hidden from the eye, and not far from an old road, untraveled for the last infect years, which once led to Wellachie, was netleded a clamp of trees in which many branches had been lopped off or partially cut, and which on the whole presented somewhat the appearance of having been trimmed with some special object in view. Next if was noted that branches found entangled in the thorns, bushes, and in the branches found entangled in the thorns, bushes, and in the branches of other trees, belonged to the trees in the clamp, which showed that those could not have been trimmed by the peasantry for fuel. In process of these examinations an elegant watch key was found and an ax handle, which indicated that a man of the better classes had assisted in the work. This, taken in connection with the light and friable soil, the peculiar position of the trees, campletely covered with crooping plants, the soilitary position of the place, and set the proximity to the Danabe on the one hand and the Turkish Servian boundary on the other, available that the place was found. He had been instructed not to begin the work of removing the earth until he had anniheadalle signs of having found the right place; but he was now so sare that on the oil of September at electric the well of the mo

Der Netwood Demokrot, a German paper published a Washington, translates an article from The Charleston (S.C.) Standard, with the remark that it should call a blush to the check of every German. For the honor of the Gorman ame The Demokrat looks upon the story as a houx. article la question is an account of a settlement la Pickens Co. called Waiballo, and the offensive passage is in substance ns follows:
"These German settlers were at first changed with entity

These German sattlers were at first charged with enner; to the peculiar inclusion. Every day proves, however, that this is an error, as our adopted citizens become slave holders as even as they obtain the accessary capital. This is the case especially at Welhalls. A strong bound of the union among the settlers there arises from the fact that the community helps such of its members as are without property to purchase a family of slaves.

We agree with The Demokrat, that this should relies a

blash upon every German's face.

The number of deaths in New-Orieans during the week

Mission to Carsa. - The Washington correspondent of has been offered to George M. Dallas of Penn.

from Yellow Fever, and 16 from unknown causes.

Grongia.-Ex-Senator Johnson is elected Governor

Districts there were several candidates in the

VIRE AT PROVIDENCE. B. L-RUNNERS ROWS. A MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

Special Disposed in The N. F. Pribane.
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Monday, Oct. 10, 1889.

THE LATEST NEWS

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

One of the most destructive fires that we have ever we reserved in Providence, broke out this morning about nessed in Providence, o'clock, in Arnold's block, on Main st., a portion of which only was completed, it together with a large and valuable stock of T. Whitaker & Son's, Crockery were dealers an totally destroyed. The block was owned by James Arasik

of New Bedford, Mass., on which there is no lawred

Loss about \$5,000. wooden building south, owned and occupied by E D. Levick, Confectioner: Enoch Steere, Box and Paper hanging dealer, and J. A. Cardy, Merchant Tailor, was con siderably injured by a portion of the building falling upon it; and the inmates had a narrow escape for their lives. The stock of Mersrs. Whitaker will be almost a total loss. He's insured for only \$10,000-\$5,000 at the Roger William office, and \$5,000 at the Atlantic-which will not new corn the loss. It is only a few weeks since these gentlemen was barnt out before, and a large stock destroyed.

Considerable disturbance took place among the frence or runners with the engines, and several disgraceful fela

During one of the "rushes" an Irishman, named Dougle attached to No. 9 Engine, struck a member of Company No with a hose-wrench, indicting an awful wound upon his head Doughty was immediately attacked by a large cross and savagely beaten to death in a few minutes. He leave a wife and five children.

It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Monday, Oct. 10, 183.
The Star, of this evening, says there is fear of an arrest collision between the Creek Indians and the U. S. Marshaj of the Western District of Arkansas, in consequence of his having arrested Indians for introducing Spirituous Liquor into the Indian country, and who had been panished asder the Indian law for the effence in the same cases. The Is dian law for the offence in the same cases. The Is Secretary of the Interior is said to have directed no man arrests be made until full information is obtained, and for their instructions given.

er instructions given.

Hon. John Y. Mason spent some time at the State De-

Hon John Y. Mason spent some time at the State Department to day.

Lieut Charles G. Hunter has been appointed to the command of the brig Bainbridge.

The following promotions in the Revenue Marine Service are announced:

First Lieut. William Pease to be Captain, vice Capt. George Moore, dismissed; Second Lieut. E. O. Murden to be First Lieutenant, vice Pease, promoted: Third Lieut. Henry Wilkinson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Marina promoted; D. C. Constable, of Schenectady, to be Third Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

The following appointments by the President will be officially announced in the morning:

John Y. Mason, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleapotentiary to France.

ipotentiary to France.

John Higgins, of New York, Consul at Cork, Ireland.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 10, 1833.
The following is a list of Acting Midshipmen, recently admitted on probation in the Naval Academy;
Sept. 20, 1853, H. L. Warren, of III, C. Laurence Henter, Cal. Sept. 21, George DeWoif Coll. Coun., Joseph W. Alansaie, N. C. Frederick V. McNair, Penn., Charlos S. Wagstaff, Ma., Edward Terry, Conn., September Ed., William Webels, New-Jul. Edward Terry, Conn., September Ed., William O. Mocaniless, Fa., borios II. Ingraham, Md. Sept. 26, Arthur R. Yates, N. Y., William O. Mocaniless, Fa., borios II. Ingraham, Md. Sept. 26, Jonnes R. Hommer, Las. Sept. 2, Correte W. Sawyer, V., Sept. 28, Walter Barrett, Fa., Sept. 2, Lewis F. Ward, N. Y., Jason R. Orton, Ohio, Sept. 30, Panets R. Black, Aless, Francis W. Bond, N. C., Fitzheury Wheeler, Ild Oc. 7, Henry J. Weisman, Pe. NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

STRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 10, 1833.

The Adamantine County Convention met in the City Hall this afternoon, the delegation being nearly full. Sanford C. Parker was nominated for Senator; James L. Bagg for District Attorney; Samuel Marsh, of Pompey, for Superintendent of the Poor.

The Oneids County Whig Convention was held at Rame on Saturday. Daniel G. Dorrance was nominated for Senator on the 3d ballet, Geo. Brayton being his chief competitor. Eaton J. Richardson was nominated for District Attorney, and N. W. Pierce for Superintendent of the Poor.

Hell and provided the control of the Poor.

Hail and snow fell in this city about 1 o'clock this after

TEMPERANCE NOMINATION-FATHER GAVAZZI The Temperance Convention to day nominated Colonic Cook, of Springville, their candidate for Senator from the XXXIst District. Col. C. is a Whig. Father Gavazzi lectures here to night. No disturbance is articles.

is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

PHILADELPHIA Monday, Oct. 10, 1832.

There is considerable political excitement here this evening. The Democrats are holding a large meeting is linder-nednee-square. No general amalgamation between the Whigs and Natives has taken place, but the Whig Caddate for County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Commissioner is a Native, and the Market in the County Coun

YELLOW FEVER—MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 10, 1853.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. Taycontinue the awful accounts of the ravages of the Yellow
Fever in the interior of the State. Washington had been
almost depopulated.

The opening Address of the Baltimore Machanics Institute Exhibition is being delivered this evening by Attorney General Cushing before an immense concourse of people.

HEAVY FORGERIES.

Bostos, Monday, Oct. 10, 1833.

Rumors were current to day of heavy forgettes on some extensive commercial houses in this city, but it is said the forged paper has all been met, and the matter hushed up.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER KEYSTONE STATE.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 10, 1833.

The steamer Keystone State, of the Dunkirk and Detroit line, collapsed her fine on Saturday on the Detroit Riverbadly, though not dangerously, scalding two freems. As one class was hurt, and the best suptained but little injurishe now lies at Malden.

THE U. S. STEAMSHIP MICHIGAN.
MICHIGAN CITY, Monday, Oct. 10, 1853.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Trobuse.
Sin: It is stated in your paper of the 6th inst, that this vessel was ashore twelve miles from Michigan City, as Tuesday inst. The report was without foundation. The Michigan arrived here on Sanday, the 2d inst., and has remained since.

A. Biorrow, Commander.

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

From a carefully prepared report of the shalatics of the Convolidated Police, I glean the following interesting facts: From the data of the organization of the Department, Nov. 1, 18:20, to Oct. 1, 18:23, a period of two years and eleven months, there were 87:717 arrests made. Of these, 1,918 were for riot, and 6:29 for inciting to 63. There were no less than 1,923 persons arrested for intails tion; 35 were arrested for homicide, and 37 for stabbag. During the same period there were 1,537 fires. Of these, 950 were in the city proper. Northern Liberties, 115. Spring Garden, 18-6 Kensington, 129; Southwat, 115. Spring Garden, 18-6 Kensington, 129; Southwat, 115. Spring Garden, 18-6 Kensington, 129; Southwat, 118. Moyamensing, 176. Penn, 60; Richmond, 39; West Phile delphia, 83; rural districts, 152—total, 1,327. Falsa-slares of fire, 2,698. Estimated total less by the above free, 82,420,618; estimated total less by the above free, 82,420,618; estimated total less to the feet, 27; less mated total clear loss, 879,1251; fires est at fires, 27; less avend at fires, 28; persons injured, 232; arisands bared, 231; vehicles burned, 100; animals researed, 244; vehicles rescued, 180; total value of property of all description rescued, 180; total value of property of all description rescued, 180; total value of property of all description rescued by the Department at fires, extinated in round numbers at not less than \$500,000. For fires and file learnty, the Scate House hell struck 548 films. During the past three years, the total number of arrests made by the Consolidated Police for counterfeiting was 212, vist for making and selfing spurious paper and coin. A large majority of these arrests were made by the officers of the Northern Liberties division, under Lieut Natt.

Yesterday afternoon, the faneral of James T. Richmont, a colored Mazon, of high standing in the order, took place from the Northern Liberties division, under Lieut Natt.

Yesterday afternoon, the faneral of James T. Richmont, a colored Mazon

ending on Saturday morning last, was 133, including 45